

COOPERATIVE DRIVER TESTING PROGRAM

ADMINISTERING THE ROAD TEST

The CDTP road test should be administered at the end of the six-hour behind-the-wheel portion of driver education. The following guidelines and standards should be used to help complete the road test score sheet (Certificate). The score sheet is based on a negative scoring system. A mark is only to be made on the score sheet if a student performs a skill/maneuver in a fair or poor manner. If a student performs the skill/maneuver in a satisfactory manner, then no mark is made for that skill/maneuver on the score sheet.

START

Satisfactory

- A. Checks mirror and seat adjustment (initial start).
- B. Releases emergency brake before putting vehicle in motion.
- C. Signals before leaving (if applicable).
- D. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head, using rear view mirrors, and looking while performing the maneuver.
- E. Starts smoothly.
- F. Can find and correctly use all control devices in vehicle.

Fair

- A. Safely adjusts mirror or seat after starting maneuver.
- B. Releases emergency brake shortly after starting.
- C. Signals late or after moving from curb into the traffic lane.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions using mirror only to check oncoming traffic from the rear at the time of maneuver.
- E. Starts jerkily in conventional gear or with automatic transmission gear selector in wrong selection.
- F. Cannot find and correctly operate one vehicle control.

Poor

- A. Continues to drive with mirror or seat improperly adjusted causing an operational problem.
- B. Releases emergency brake after pulling into traffic lane.
- C. Fails to signal when pulling away from curb.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head or using mirror only to check the rear but too early or too late for normal safe operation.
- E. Stalls engine due to wrong gear selection.
- F. Cannot find and correctly operate two vehicle controls.

Fail

- A. Failure to adjust mirror or seat causes unsafe operation. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Does not release emergency brake at all or told to do so by instructor. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Failure to signal causes unsafe driving action or defensive measure from approaching traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Doesn't check traffic in any direction and pulls out in front of oncoming traffic or endangers any person. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Stalls engine three or four times due to improper gear selection or drives in a selected gear that contributes to unsafe operation or is required to be told to shift gears by the instructor to avoid unsafe operation. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Is unable to operate the vehicle due to inadequate knowledge of controls. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

POSTURE

Satisfactory

- A. Keeps elbow, head, and arm inside of vehicle.
- B. Sits in a position that provides full control and safe operation of the vehicle

Fair

- A. Has elbow, hand, or arm out the window until warned.
- B. Sits in a half-turned position; or too far left or right of the steering wheel; or in a slouch position that interferes with vehicle control without a major adjustment of position.

Poor

- A. Has elbow, hand, or arm outside of the window after a second warning from the instructor.
- B. Sits in a position that causes erratic or questionable control of the vehicle.

Fail

- A. Continues to keep the elbow, hand, or arm outside of the window after a second warning from the instructor. (Lack of Cooperation)
- B. Sits in such a position as to endanger persons or property through lack of control. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Is unable to see over the steering wheel for safe operation due to posture.
- D. Is unable to safely operate the foot controls due to posture.

USE OF MIRROR (S)

Satisfactory

- A. Checks mirror(s) frequently while driving.
- B. Uses mirror(s) as a driving aid to locate other traffic and make appropriate adjustments of position, speed, or planned maneuvers.

Fair

- A. Check mirror(s) occasionally while driving
- B. Fails to use side mirror(s) for checking traffic
- C. Fails to use inside rear view mirror to check traffic (only uses outside mirror(s)).

Poor

- A. Seldom uses mirror(s) while driving
- B. Excessive use of mirror(s) causes noticeable interference with normal forward driving.

Fail

- A. Endangers any person or property by not using mirror(s) when required. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Endangers any person or property by excessive, exaggerated, or improper use of mirror(s). (Dangerous Action)
- C. Seldom or never uses mirror(s).

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

STEERING

Satisfactory

- A. Holds steering wheel with hand approximately at 10 and 2 o'clock position or at least the upper half of wheel other than for backing, shifting gears, activating signals, or manipulating a control knob.
- B. Uses hand-over-hand technique that provides smooth continuous steering control while turning.
- C. Uses hand-over-hand technique to return the wheel to the straight-ahead position (recovery). Controlled slipping may be used to allow wheel to return.
- D. Maintains an even course, does not wander within the driving lane after turning.

Fair

- A. Holds steering wheel with both hands close together (less than 5" between hands).
- B. Holds steering wheel with one hand until warned.
- C. Holds center (spokes) of steering wheel with one or both hands until warned.
- D. Uses hand-over-hand method most of the time but "walks" the wheel occasionally (pushing wheel with one hand and pulling with the other without crossing the hands) causing a slightly jerky motion.
- E. Recovers correctly but with a jerky vehicle motion.
- F. Wanders slightly in own driving lane.

Poor

- A. Holds steering wheel with one hand after one warning by instructor.
- B. Holds center (spokes) of steering wheel with one hand after one warning by instructor.
- C. "Walks" the wheel most of the time or uses a poor hand-over-hand technique that produces jerky turns causing car to swerve.
- D. Recovers wheels too late or too early.
- E. Wanders excessively in own lane of travel.

Fail

- A. Continues to hold steering wheel with one hand after second warning. (Lack of Cooperation)
- B. Uses either knee to hold steering wheel. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Holds center (spokes) of steering wheel with one hand after two warnings by instructor. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Attempts to steer by using the center post of the steering wheel. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Turns the wheel in a maneuver (non-evasive or not required) so as to endanger any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Allows wheel to spin back freely by releasing wheel completely. (Dangerous Action)
- G. Wanders excessively in own lane so as to endanger any person or property or over steers. (Dangerous Action)

LANE OBSERVANCE

General: Except when lanes are clearly marked, do not score closely for straddling lanes or driving in center of pavement. Do not score off for shifting lanes, if such maneuver is necessary to expedite traffic flow or allows safer operation.

Satisfactory

- A. Stays in proper lanes (marked or unmarked) at all times except to expedite traffic flow, pass, or perform evasive maneuver.
- B. Allows sufficient space between vehicle and parked vehicles.
- C. Provides sufficient space between vehicles and other vehicles traveling in same or opposite direction when passing or driving on a multi-lane road.
- D. Provides sufficient space when returning to driving lane after passing.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

LANE OBSERVANCE CON'D

Fair

- A. Allows vehicle to drift partially (less than one half of the vehicle width out of the driving lane on one occasion.
- B. Drives very close to vehicles in the parking lane when not warranted by lane width or traffic flow.

Poor

- A. Allows vehicle to drift partially (less than one half of the vehicle width out of the driving lane on two occasions.
- B. Drives dangerously close to vehicles parked next to lane in which traveling.

Fail

- A. Allows the vehicle to drift completely (more than one half of the vehicle width) out of the driving lane. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Crosses a single or double solid yellow line. (Violation)
- C. Clips, hits, or collides with vehicles, persons, or fixed objects. (Accident)
- D. Erratic or unnecessary movement in the lane causes vehicles traveling in the same or opposite direction to take evasive action. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Erratic or unnecessary movement in the lane causes pedestrians to take evasive action. (Dangerous Action)

RIGHT-OF-WAY

Satisfactory

- A. When the right-of-way belongs to the other driver, student yields right-of-way.
- B. When the right-of-way belongs to the student but is taken by others, student yields to others.

Fair

- A. When the right-of-way belongs to the other driver, student appears undecided about who has the right-of-way on one occasion.
- B. When the right-of-way belongs to the student but is taken by others, student starts vehicle without looking for other traffic and must stop abruptly.
- C. When the right-of-way belongs to the student, the student yields the right-of-way, unnecessarily, to another driver without causing any disruptions in traffic flow.

Poor

- A. When the right-of-way belongs to the other driver, student appears undecided about who has the right-of-way on two or more occasions
- B. When the right-of-way belongs to the student but is taken by others, student puts vehicle in motion in an attempt to forcefully reestablish control of the right-of-way, causing abrupt stopping maneuver.
- C. When the right-of-way belongs to the student, the student yields the right-of-way, unnecessarily, to another driver that causes a disruption in traffic flow.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

RIGHT-OF-WAY CON'D

Fail

- A. When the right-of-way belongs to another driver or pedestrian, the student takes the right-of-way. (Violation)
- B. When the right-of-way belongs to the student but is taken by others, student aggressively takes the right-of-way back in a forceful and unsafe manner. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Student denies or takes the right-of-way from any pedestrian. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Endangers any person or property by not yielding right-of-way. (Dangerous Action)
- E. When the right-of-way belongs to the student, the student yields the right-of-way to another driver that causes serious traffic constrictions or unsafe maneuvers from other drivers or pedestrians. (Dangerous Action)

INTERSECTION OBSERVANCE

General: Watch to determine if student observes traffic and reduces speed so that he/she could stop if necessary. Watch for unnecessary stopping, sudden or exaggerated slow downs to check traffic.

Satisfactory

- A. Observes the area and adjacent roadways, in all directions, for the presence of other traffic and/or pedestrians before starting through the intersection.
- B. Maintains proper attention, while driving through the intersection, to react to other traffic or pedestrians when noted.
- C. Reduces speed, when required, to allow adequate response time to traffic, pedestrians or for evasive action if necessary.
- D. Does not drive excessively slow or come to a stop when not required by traffic conditions.

Fair

- A. Observes the area and adjacent roadways, in all directions, for the presence of other traffic and/or pedestrians after starting through the intersection.
- B. Maintains insufficient attention, while driving through the intersection, or reacts slowly to other traffic or pedestrians when noted.
- C. Fails to reduce speed sufficiently, when required, to allow proper response time to traffic, pedestrians or for evasive action.
- D. Drives excessively slow or comes to a stop when not required by traffic conditions, without interfering with the flow of traffic, on one occasion.

Poor

- A. Looks in all directions after proceeding halfway or more through the intersection.
- B. Does not reduce speed before entering the intersection
- C. Drives excessively slow or comes to a stop when not required by traffic conditions, without interfering with the flow of traffic, on two occasions.

Fail

- A. Does not look in either direction before proceeding through the intersection and has to take evasive action or causes a pedestrian or other vehicle to take evasive action. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Does not come to stop at intersection, if required. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Speed so fast as to endanger any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Slows down excessively or makes stops unnecessarily which interferes with normal flow of traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TESTS GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

ATTENTION

General: Do not score off for failure to follow instructions, which may not have been given clearly or understood. Conversation should be kept to a minimum.

Satisfactory

- A. Does not allow conversation to interfere with vehicle operation or instructor concentration during the test.
- B. Follows instructions (when given clearly).
- C. Displays a consistent awareness of the traffic environment and vehicle operation
- D. Checks dashboard gauges.

Fair

- A. Carries on unnecessary conversation, which interferes with vehicle operation or instructor concentration, until warned once.
- B. Does not follow instructions on or two occasions (when given clearly).
- C. Displays a slight inconsistency in awareness of the traffic environment and/or vehicle operation.
- D. Seldom checks dashboard gauges.

Poor

- A. Carries on unnecessary conversation, which interferes with vehicle operation or instructor concentration, after the first warning.
- B. Does not follow instructions on three or four occasions (when given clearly).
- C. Displays a clear and frequent inconsistency in the awareness of the traffic environment and/or vehicle operation.
- D. Never checks dashboard gauges.

Fail

- A. Continues to carry on unnecessary conversation, which interferes with vehicle operation or instructor concentration. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Refuses to follow instructions (when given clearly). (Lack of Cooperation)
- C. Fails to concentrate on driving to the degree that persons or property are endangered. (Dangerous Action)

FOLLOWING

General: Watch how the student judges his/her distance and speed, and whether he/she makes efficient use of street area. Watch also to see if the student follows so closely that he/she cannot see traffic signs on the right or whether he/she "blindly" follows other traffic.

Satisfactory

- A. Stops more than three feet from bumper of vehicle in front at intersection.
- B. Stops, when required, in a position where the driver can see rear tires of the vehicle in front. (Extended hoods may be taken into consideration by the instructor.)
- C. Maintains an adequate space cushion (following distance) between student's vehicle and the vehicle in front. (Two second rule)
- D. Approaches vehicle ahead at a reasonable speed and in a manner that does not require sudden or defensive slowdown.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

FOLLOWING CONT'D

Fair

- A. Stops with bumper less than three feet from bumper of vehicle in front at intersection on one or two occasions.
- B. Stops, when required, in a position that does not allow the driver to see the rear tires of the vehicle in front, on one occasion. (Extended hoods may be taken into consideration by the instructor.)
- C. Follows too closely on one occasion.
- D. Approaches vehicle ahead too fast on one occasion.
- E. Approaches vehicle ahead unnecessarily slow on two or more occasions.

Poor

- A. Stops with bumper less than three feet from bumper of vehicle in front at intersection all of the time.
- B. Stops, when required, in a position that does not allow the driver to see the rear tires of the vehicle in front, on two occasions. (Extended hoods may be taken into consideration by the instructor.)
- C. Follows too closely on two occasions.
- D. Approaches vehicle ahead too fast on two occasions.
- E. Approaches vehicle ahead unnecessarily slow on two or more occasions.

Fail

- A. Stops, when required, in a position that does not allow the driver to see the rear tires of the vehicle in front, consistently. (Extended hoods may be taken into consideration by the instructor.) (Dangerous Action)
- B. Strikes any person or property as a result of improper following. (Accident)
- C. Follows too close, on three or more occasions, in a manner that endangers any person or property or which causes defensive action on the part of any person or vehicle. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Approaches the vehicle ahead too fast on three or more occasions in a manner that endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Approaches the vehicle ahead unnecessarily slow in a manner that disrupts the flow of traffic or causes irresponsible or dangerous action on the part of another driver. (Dangerous Action)

SPEED TOO FAST

General: Weather conditions may be taken into consideration in determining "reasonable speed". The squealing of tires, in some weather and equipment conditions, may not indicate speed too fast. Hot weather or low tire pressure may cause this. Slight skidding or sliding may not indicate speed too fast. This may be caused by adverse driving surfaces. (E.g. ice, oil, water, etc.)

Satisfactory

- A. Drives at a reasonable speed for conditions and traffic flow.
- B. Obeyes school speed limits in posted zones.
- C. Obeyes posted speed limits.

Fair

- A. Drives 5 to 10 M.P.H. over the speed limit on one occasion.
- B. Drives too fast for conditions or traffic flow on one occasion.

Poor

- A. Drives 5 to 10 M.P.H. over the speed limit on two occasions, after warning.
- B. Drives too fast for conditions or traffic flow on two occasions.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

SPEED TOO FAST CONT'D

Fail

- A. Drives 5 to 10 M.P.H. over the speed limit on three occasions, after second warning. (Violation)
- B. Drives 11 or more M.P.H. over the speed limit on one occasion where speed limit is properly posted and visible to the driver. (Violation)
- C. Disregards posted school zone speed limits. (Violation)

SPEED TOO SLOW

General: Watch to see if the student's speed is so slow that it tends to slow the flow of traffic beyond reason and/or creates a hazard to other drivers.

Satisfactory

- A. Drives at a reasonable speed for conditions and traffic flow.

Fair

- A. Drives 5 to 10 M.P.H. slower than posted speed limit or than warrant on one occasion.

Poor

- A. Drives 5 to 10 M.P.H. slower than posted speed limits on two occasions, after warning.

Fail

- A. Drives 11 or more M.P.H. slower than posted speed limits on three occasions, after second warning. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Drives so slow as to interfere or disrupt the flow of traffic and/or create a danger to any person or property and/or causes or contributes significantly to an accident. (Dangerous Action or Accident)
- C. Creates a hazard due to erratic speed. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Fails to observe posted minimum speed limits. (Interstate). (Violation)

SIGNAL - CURB

General: Signal may be given by means of hand and arm or electric turn signal device. This section is not to be used on leaving curb after uphill/downhill start. Signaling after hill park is included in start hill standards.

Satisfactory

- A. Gives a distinct, proper signal before pulling from curb.
- B. Terminates signal immediately after entering flow of traffic.

Fair

- A. Signal is given but terminated prior to entering the flow of traffic.
- B. Signal is continued after entering the flow of traffic for less than 50 feet.

Poor

- A. Proper signal is given after the vehicle has already entered the flow of traffic.
- B. Incorrect signal is given.
- C. No signal is given.
- D. Signal is not terminated after entering the flow of traffic.

Fail

- A. Gives an indistinct or improper signal that endangers any person or property; causes defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

SIGNAL – LANE

General: Signal may be given by means of hand and arm or electric turn signal device. Student should signal when moving between marked driving lanes or when pulling into parking lane. The instructor should avoid scoring off if the lane separation is not clearly marked at all on wide streets.

Satisfactory

- A. Gives a distinct, proper signal in an adequate amount of time prior to changing lanes.
- B. Terminates the signal immediately after completing the lane change.

Fair

- A. Gives an indistinct or improper signal. (No danger to persons or property)
- B. Does not terminate the signal after completing the lane change for less than 50 feet.

Poor

- A. Proper signal is given too late to be of value.
- B. Does not terminate the signal after completing the lane change for less than 100 feet.
- C. No signal given.

Fail

- A. Gives an indistinct or improper signal causing danger to any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Fails to terminate the signal after completing the lane change that interferes with the proper flow of traffic or causes other vehicles or persons to take defensive action. (Dangerous Action)

R. R. CROSSING

Satisfactory

- A. Stops vehicle not more than 50 feet or less than 15 feet from the nearest rail. (when required)
- B. Shifts into low gear for crossing the tracks. (manual transmission)
- C. Looks and listens in both directions for trains.
- D. Proceeds across tracks when safe to do so without changing gears (manual transmission). No penalty for automatic transmission vehicles shifting gears while crossing tracks.

Fair

- A. Fails to completely look and listen in both directions for trains.

Poor

- A. Stops vehicle more than 50 feet but less than 100 feet from nearest rail.
- B. Crosses tracks in second gear. (manual transmission)

Fail

- A. Stops less than 15 feet from the nearest rail. (Violation)
- B. Stops more than 100 feet from the nearest rail and does not make a second stop less than 50 feet or more than 15 feet from the nearest rail. (Violation)
- C. Proceeds across tracks when unsafe to do so. (Violations)
- D. Shifts gears while crossing the tracks or before rear of vehicle has cleared the crossing. (manual transmission) (Dangerous Action)
- E. Endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

USE OF GEARS

General: The instructor should check to see if the applicant has sufficient knowledge to safely operate the vehicle transmission system. Standards shown are applicable for operation of a manual transmission.

Satisfactory

- A. Insures vehicle is in neutral when starting engine.
- B. Depresses clutch when starting engine.
- C. Starts smoothly in proper gear.
- D. Does not grind gears when shifting.
- E. Does not ride clutch with foot.
- F. Depresses clutch when necessary.
- G. Selects proper gear or gear sequence when downshifting.
- H. Does not allow hand to remain on gear shift lever after completion of shifting sequence
- I. Downshifts to the proper gear before making turn.
- J. Does not shift while turning.

Fair

- A. Does not place vehicle in neutral before starting
- B. Performs jerky start.
- C. Occasionally grinds gears; or has moderate difficulty in selecting proper driving gear.
- D. Rides clutch until warned
- E. Doesn't depress clutch when starting engine.
- F. Starts in wrong gear one time.
- G. Selects one gear for upgrade or downgrade driving. (one time)
- H. Has moderate difficulty downshifting to proper gear prior to turn.

Poor

- A. Spins wheels on one occasion.
- B. Frequently grinds gears; or has great difficulty in selecting proper driving gear.
- C. Rides clutch after one warning.
- D. Doesn't depress clutch or downshift soon enough to avoid engine lugging at slow speeds.
- E. Clutch depressed too far from stopping point; allowing vehicle to coast.
- F. Starts in wrong gear second time.
- G. Selects a wrong gear for upgrade or downgrade driving. (two times)
- H. Has a great deal of difficulty downshifting to the proper gear prior to the turn.
- I. Shifts during turn but maintains control of the vehicle.

Fail

- A. Spins wheels on more than one occasion. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Always grinds gears; or has difficulty in selecting proper driving gear which interferes with normal flow of traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Continues to ride clutch (coasting) after second warning.
- D. Continually stalls engine due to poor clutching or gear selection. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Lacks knowledge or experience to properly select the correct gear for starts, upgrades, downgrades, and/or normal vehicle operation. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Shifts during a turn to the extent that the vehicle is not safely under control. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

USE OF AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION AND BRAKES

Satisfactory

- A. Uses proper gear selector position
- B. Does not ride brake and gas at the same time.

Fair

- A. Selects wrong forward gear selector position.
- B. Travels in low gear position until warned.
- C. Rides brake and gas at the same time until warned.

Poor

- A. Places gear selector in wrong position and moves vehicle.
- B. Travels in low gear position after one warning.
- C. Rides brake and gas at the same time until second warning.

Fail

- A. Endangers any person or property; or causes any vehicle or person to take defensive action because of wrong gear selection. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Travels in low gear position after two warnings. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Rides brake and gas at the same time to the extent that the engine revs dangerously. Releases the foot from the brake causing the vehicle to move or lurch forward in a dangerous or high-speed manner. (Dangerous Action)

FINAL PARK

General: The final park maneuver is not completed until the student has turned off the engine. The student is allowed to make adjustments in position.

Satisfactory

- A. When parallel parking, positions the vehicle within 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway.
- B. Sets parking brake or selects park lock position of automatic transmission or both.
- C. Does not allow the vehicle to roll after final park.
- D. Parks successfully in one attempt.
- E. Parks the vehicle parallel with other vehicles or within lines when angle backing.

Fair

- A. When parallel parking, positions vehicle within 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway but not parallel or scrapes curb.
- B. Parking brake not set or park lock position of automatic transmission not used.
- C. Vehicle rolls up to 12 inches because student failed to set brake properly.
- D. Parks successfully in two attempts.
- E. Parks slightly out of diagonal with other vehicle or with one wheel on the painted line.

Poor

- A. When parallel parking, positions vehicle more than 12 inches from the curb or edge of roadway; or simply bumps curb.
- B. Vehicle rolls from 12 to 24 inches.
- C. Parks successfully in three attempts.
- D. Does not park diagonally with other vehicles or parks with two wheels on or over painted line.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

FINAL PARK CONT'D

Fail

- A. Jumps curb or parking bumper with one or more wheels. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Vehicle rolls across street or over curb. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Vehicle rolls in ditch or completely off pavement. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Student uses four or more attempts to park; or the student refuses to or cannot perform the final park. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Student parks in area designated for handicapped. (Violation)
- G. Hits vehicle or other property while attempting final park. (Accident)

PARK UPHILL

General: It is not necessary for the student to set the parking brake for vehicles with automatic transmission. Instructor should open door and check distance from curb.

Satisfactory

- A. Positions vehicle within 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway. Vehicle is aligned straight with the curb or edge of roadway.
- B. Turns wheels toward the center of the road if curbed; towards the nearest side of road if not curbed.
- C. Backs gently to set front wheels against the curb.
- D. Sets parking brake or selects park lock position of automatic transmission or both.
- E. Does not allow the vehicle to roll after completing park.
- F. Parks successfully in one attempt.

Fair

- A. Positions vehicle within 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway but not parallel.
- B. Scrapes, but does not go over curb with one or more tires.
- C. Front wheels not turned fully to proper angle; or front wheels turned in wrong direction; or wheels not turned at all; or wheels not touching curb after backing.
- D. Where there is no curb student drives one tire onto grassy area or the authorized parking area at the edge of roadway.
- E. Parking brake not set or park lock position of automatic transmission not used.
- F. Vehicle rolls back from 1 to 12 inches because student didn't back to curb or set braking system properly.
- G. Parks successfully in two attempts

Poor

- A. Position vehicle more than 12 inches from the curb or edge of roadway.
- B. Sharply bumps the curb with one or more wheels but does not go over the curb.
- C. Where there is no curb, student drives two tires partially onto grassy area or the authorized parking area at the edge of roadway.
- D. Vehicle rolls back from 13 to 24 inches because student didn't back to curb or set braking system properly.
- E. Parks successfully in three attempts.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PARK UPHILL CONT'D

Fail

- A. Jumps curb with one or more wheels. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Front wheels back over curb. (Dangerous Action)
- C. The vehicle rolls across the street; or rolls into the ditch at the side of the road; or allows the vehicle to roll into the street where it blocks (or potentially would block) the flow of traffic; or parks so that any portion of the vehicle is dangerously extending into the traffic lane where it could endanger or cause modification in the flow of traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Student uses four or more attempts to park successfully.
- E. Refuses to park or admits inability to park the vehicle. (Lack of Cooperation)
- F. Makes contact with vehicles or property while attempting to park; or endangers any person or property. (Accident)

START UPHILL

General: Observe to see if student checks rear view mirror, outside rear view mirror, looks over shoulder for oncoming traffic, uses proper signal and releases emergency brake (if applicable).

Satisfactory

- A. Signals before leaving the curb (hand signals if vehicles to the rear are blocking rear signal lights).
- B. Releases emergency brake before or just as the vehicle is put in motion, allowing minimal roll back.
- C. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head, using rear view mirrors, and looking while performing maneuver.
- D. Starts smoothly without stalling engine.
- E. Doesn't scrape, bump, or jump curb.

Fair

- A. Signals after starting to pull away from the curb.
- B. Cancels signal or allows signal to cancel before completing movement into traffic.
- C. Releases emergency brake shortly after starting.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions using mirror only to check the rear at the time of the maneuver.
- E. Stalls engine once; or starts jerkily with manual transmission or with automatic transmission selector in wrong gear; or allow the vehicle to roll back from 1 to 12 inches.
- F. Scrapes curb.

Poor

- A. Fails to signal or signals too late to be of value to traffic.
- B. Gives incorrect signal
- C. Releases emergency brake after driving more than 10 feet.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head or mirror only to check rear but too late or too early to do any good.
- E. Stalls engine twice; or allows the vehicle to roll back from 13 to 24 inches.
- F. Bumps curb sharply

Fail

- A. Does not release emergency brake at all or until told to by instructor. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Does not check traffic in any direction and pulls out in front of oncoming traffic or endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Stalls engine three or four more times; or vehicle rolls back across street; or vehicle rolls in ditch or completely off pavement. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Jumps over curb. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PARK DOWNHILL

General: It is not necessary for the student to set the parking brake for vehicles with automatic transmission. Instructor should open door and check distance from curb.

Satisfactory

- A. Positions vehicle within 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway. Vehicle is aligned straight with the curb or edge of roadway.
- B. Turns wheels properly toward the nearest side of the road whether with or without curb.
- C. Pulls gently forward to set front wheels against the curb, if any.
- D. Sets parking brake or selects park lock position of automatic transmission or both.
- E. Does not allow the vehicle to roll after completing park.
- F. Parks successfully in one attempt.

Fair

- A. Positions vehicle 12 inches of the curb or edge of roadway but not parallel.
- B. Scrapes, but does not go over curb with one or more tires.
- C. Front wheels not turned fully to proper angle; or front wheels turned in the wrong direction; or wheels not turned at all; or wheels not touching curb after pulling forward.
- D. Where there is no curb, student drives one tire onto grassy area or the authorized parking area at edge of roadway.
- E. Parking brake not set or park lock position or automatic transmission not used.
- F. Vehicle rolls back from 1 to 12 inches because student didn't back to curb or set braking system properly.
- G. Parks successfully in two attempts.

Poor

- A. Positions vehicle more than 12 inches from the curb or edge of roadway.
- B. Sharply bumps the curb with one or more wheels but does not go over the curb.
- C. Where there is not curb, student drives two tires partially onto grassy area or the authorized parking area at edge of roadway.
- D. Vehicle rolls forward 13 to 24 inches because student didn't pull to curb or set braking system properly.
- E. Parks successfully in three attempts.

Fail

- A. Jumps curb with one or more wheels. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Front wheels roll or jump over curb, if any. (Dangerous Action)
- C. The vehicle rolls across the street; or rolls into the ditch at the side of the road; or allows the vehicle to roll into the street where it blocks (or potentially would block) the flow of traffic; or parks so that any portion of the vehicle is dangerously extending into the traffic lane where it could endanger or cause modification in the flow of traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Student uses four or more attempts to park successfully.
- E. Refuses to park or admits inability to park the vehicle. (Lack of Cooperation)
- F. Make contact with vehicles or property while attempting to park; or endangers any person or property. (Accident)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

START DOWNHILL

General: Observe to see if student checks rear view mirror, outside rear view mirror, looks over shoulder for oncoming traffic, uses proper signal and releases emergency brake (if applicable).

Satisfactory

- A. Signals before leaving the curb (hand signals if vehicles to the rear are blocking rear signal lights).
- B. Releases emergency brake before or just as the vehicle is put in motion, allowing minimal roll back.
- C. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head, using rear view mirrors, and looking while performing maneuver.
- D. Starts smoothly without stalling engine.
- E. Doesn't scrape, bump, or jump curb.
- F. Backs vehicle to release front wheels from curb, when necessary.

Fair

- A. Signals after starting to pull away from the curb.
- B. Cancels signal or allows signal to cancel before completing movement into traffic.
- C. Releases emergency brake shortly after starting.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions using mirror only to check the rear at the time of movement.
- E. Stalls engine once; or starts jerkily with manual transmission or with automatic transmission selector in wrong gear
- F. Scrapes curb.

Poor

- A. Fails to signal or signals too late to be of value to traffic.
- B. Gives incorrect signal.
- C. Releases emergency brake after driving more than 10 feet.
- D. Checks traffic in all directions by turning head or mirror only to check rear but too late or too early to do any good.
- E. Stalls engine twice; or allows the vehicle to roll forward into the flow of traffic.
- F. Bumps curb sharply.

Fail

- A. Does not release emergency brake at all or until told to by instructor. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Doesn't check traffic in any direction and pulls out in front of oncoming traffic or endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Stalls engine three or four more times; or vehicle roll back across street; or vehicle rolls in ditch or completely off pavement. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Jumps over curb. (Dangerous Action)

BACKING

Satisfactory

- A. Turns head to the right to watch the rear as he/she backs.
- B. Looks to the rear at all times while backing except last five feet.
- C. Backs in fairly straight line without stopping for any corrections.
- D. Does not exceed approximately 5 m.p.h.
- E. Does not hit or scrape curb.
- F. No hesitancy at all in backing.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

BACKING CONT'D

Fair

- A. Turns head to the left or to the right, part of the time to watch the rear as he/she backs.
- B. Looks to the rear before and while starting backing but turns to the front during the last half of the maneuver.
- C. Weaves slightly.
- D. Backs between approximately 6 to 10 m.p.h.
- E. Scrapes curb slightly.
- F. Hesitant to back but does so without much urging.

Poor

- A. Uses only the mirror or opens the door to watch to the rear as he/she backs.
- B. Looks to the rear before starting, but continually looks back and forth from front to rear while backing.
- C. Weaves excessively.
- D. Backs approximately 11 to 15 m.p.h.
- E. Bumps curb or scrapes continually without stopping.
- F. Extremely reluctant to back out but does so with urging.

Fail

- A. Does not look to the rear at all while backing either by turning head or using the various mirror (s). (Dangerous Action)
- B. Does not look to the rear before starting. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Hits parked vehicle, pedestrian, or fixed object. (Accident)
- D. Backs over approximately 15 m.p.h. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Backs over curb with one or more wheels. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Admits inability to back a vehicle or refuses to do so. (Lack of Cooperation)

TURN ABOUT

General: The instructor should not tell the student how far into the alley or driveway to pull the vehicle. This decision is left to the student. The turnabout should be administered in an area which requires a left turn into an alley or driveway.

Satisfactory

- A. Stops immediately before the crosswalk (if existent) when emerging from the alley and yields to pedestrians.
- B. Looks in all directions before backing into street.
- C. Emerges from alley in one attempt without scraping wheels or jumping curb.
- D. Does not hit or scrape fixed object.
- E. Backs into the proper lane parallel with the edge of roadway.

Fair

- A. Looks to the front and turns head in only one direction to view the rear while backing.
- B. Stops partially in the crosswalk (if existent) when emerging from the alley.
- C. Emerges from the alley in one attempt but scrapes wheels on curb.
- D. Backs up to two feet over the centerline when no traffic is coming.
- E. Backs up in correct lane but slightly out of parallel with the edge of roadway.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARD

TURN ABOUT CONT'D

Poor

- A. Uses only the mirror to back up.
- B. Fails to look in all direction before backing out.
- C. Stops completely in the crosswalk (if existent) and blocks crosswalk.
- D. Emerges from alley and bumps curb which requires realignment of vehicle for second attempt.
- E. Backs more than two feet over the centerline without traffic coming.
- F. Backs up in correct lane but completely out of parallel with the edge of the roadway.

Fail

- A. Does not look to the rear at all before or during backing either by turning head or using mirror(s). (Dangerous Action)
- B. Does not stop for crosswalk (if existent) and does not yield to any pedestrians about to cross the alley. (Violation)
- C. Emerges from alley backing one or more wheels over the curb. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Backs into a fixed object such as a fence, pole, or shrubbery. (Accident)
- E. Backs more than two feet across centerline which interferes with oncoming traffic. (Dangerous Action)
- F. Hits or jumps curb on opposite side of street. (Dangerous Action)
- G. In correct lane but so much out of line as to hit or jump curb or run off the pavement. (Dangerous Action)
- H. Endangers persons or property. (Dangerous Action)
- I. Admits inability to back a vehicle or refuses to do so. (Lack of Cooperation)

STOP SIGN

General: The location of a stop sign at an intersection may not necessarily coincide with the proper stopping point. Some signs are located behind a crosswalk or intersection. Student must come to a complete stop behind crosswalk or intersection. Student must come to a complete stop behind crosswalk or intersection regardless of stop sign placement. It is not necessary to stop behind the sign if it is located 10 to 50 feet back of the crosswalk or intersection. A complete stop is defined as total cessation of movement.

Satisfactory

- A. Stops before marked stop line, marked or unmarked crosswalk, or before entering the intersection if there are no crosswalks or stop lines.
- B. Stops 10 feet before the proper stopping point

Fair

- A. Stops partially in a marked or unmarked crosswalk without blocking the crosswalk or inconveniencing any pedestrians.
- B. Goes slightly pas the stop line.
- C. Stops more than 10 feet, but less than 20 feet, before the proper stopping point.

Poor

- A. Stops completely across and blocks the crosswalk, but does not inconvenience or endanger any pedestrian.
- B. Goes half a car length past the stop line.
- C. Stops 20 feet or more from the proper stopping point and makes a second stop to observe traffic.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

STOP SIGN CONT'D

Fail

- A. Stops with car across the crosswalk. (Violation)
- B. Goes completely past the stop line with the vehicle. (Violation)
- C. Enters the intersection before coming to a complete stop. (Violation)
- D. Fails to come to a complete stop. (Violation)

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

General: A student is not required to make a right turn on red (after stop) at a traffic light. Proper stopping position is the same as those outlined for stop signs.

Satisfactory

- A. If required to stop, stops before marked stop line; marked or unmarked crosswalk; or before entering intersecting roadway if not crosswalks or stop lines exist.
- B. If required to stop, stops 10 feet before the normal stopping point.
- C. Completely stops vehicle motion when required.
- D. When making a left turn, moves past the crosswalk into the intersection and allows other oncoming vehicles to clear before turning on any color light.
- E. Obeys traffic signal, including arrows.
- F. At red traffic signal, waits until green appears before moving.
- G. Reduces speed when approaching a flashing yellow light.
- H. At a red traffic light, turns right or left (when allowed) after yielding to other vehicles and pedestrians.

Fair

- A. If required to stop, stops partially across crosswalk even though unmarked.
- B. Goes slightly past the stop line.
- C. If required to stop, stops more than 10 feet but less than 20 feet before the normal stopping point.
- D. When making a left turn, stops in crosswalk and allows other oncoming vehicles to clear before turn on any color light.
- E. When approaching a flashing yellow light, reduces speed but not enough to avoid having an accident if situation existed.

Poor

- A. If required to stop, stops completely across and blocks crosswalk.
- B. Goes half a car length past the stop line when required to stop.
- C. If required to stop, stops 20 feet or more before the normal stopping point.
- D. When making a left turn, stops before entering the crosswalk and allows other oncoming traffic to clear before turning on a yellow or green light.
- E. When making a left turn, stops in crosswalk and allows other oncoming vehicles to clear before turning on a red light or backing up to a position in front of crosswalk on any color light.
- F. Stops unnecessarily when light or arrow is green, steady yellow, or flashing yellow.
- G. When approaching a flashing yellow light, does not reduce speed.
- H. When approaching a flashing yellow light, stops.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONT'D

Fail

- A. If required to stop, stops with car completely past the crosswalk. (Violation)
- B. Stops at a flashing red signal and waits for a nonexistent green light.
- C. Goes completely past the stop line. (Violation or Dangerous Action)
- D. Stops in intersection so as to endanger any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- E. When there is no crosswalk or stop line, stops with portion of car in the intersecting roadway. (Dangerous Action)
- F. If required to stop, stops so far before the normal stopping point so as to impede the normal flow of traffic or cause an accident. (Dangerous Action or Accident)
- G. Continues into a crosswalk or intersection while red traffic light or red flashing in on. (Violation)
- H. When making a left turn, stops before entering the crosswalk and allows traffic to clear before turn on a red light. (Violation)
- I. When making a left turn, moves into or past the crosswalk into the intersection and does not turn but stops after red light comes on. (Dangerous Action)
- J. Impedes flow of traffic or has an accident. (Dangerous Action or Accident)
- K. Fails to obey a discretionary arrow. (Violation)
- L. Begins to start on red light if not allowable right turn. (Violation)
- M. When approaching a flashing yellow light, speeds up as to endanger any person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- N. Endangers any person or property by stopping for a yellow light. (Dangerous Action)
- O. At a red traffic light, turns right or left where not allowed or does not yield to vehicles or pedestrians. (Violation)

OTHER TRAFFIC SIGNS

General: Watch carefully that the student checks traffic conditions. Determine if the applicant has the necessary skill and judgement when presented with certain conditions and signs as may be on the drive route.

Satisfactory

- A. Obeys all traffic regulations.
- B. Reduces speed enough to see traffic conditions and is prepared for evasive action, if required.
- C. Reduces speed enough to see traffic but does not unnecessarily stop or make sudden slow down.

Fair

- A. Disregards a traffic sign (other than a yield) on one occasion without violating ordinance, causing a dangerous action or endangering any person or property.
- B. Reduces speed but not enough to properly view situation.
- C. Reduces speed enough to see traffic, but unnecessarily stops or makes sudden slow down once.

Poor

- A. Disregards a traffic sign (other than a yield) on 2 or more occasions without violating a traffic ordinance, causing a dangerous action or endangering any person or property.
- B. Does not reduce speed in accordance with conditions.
- C. Reduces speed enough to see traffic situation but unnecessarily stops or makes a sudden slow down two or more times.

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

OTHER TRAFFIC SIGNS CONT'D

Fail

- A. Impedes the flow of traffic or has an accident. (Dangerous Action or Accident)
- B. Endangers person or property. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Disregards a yield sign. (Violation)
- D. Stops or slows unnecessarily which contributes greatly to a rear end collision. (Accident)
- E. Disregards a warning sign (merging traffic, etc.) which causes a dangerous action or endangers any person or property. (Dangerous Action)

RIGHT AND LEFT TURNS

General: Marked parking lanes are not driving lanes and should not be used even if unoccupied at the time. Do not score off for lane straddling or wide turns if the student is driving a long vehicle. Failure to signal is scored on a progressive basis for each time no signal is given.

SIGNAL

Satisfactory

- A. Continuous signal started at least 100 feet (urban) or 200 feet (rural) before turn is executed.
- B. If using hand signals, give correct, distinct and clear signal.
- C. Cancels electric signal at conclusion of turn.
- D. Discontinues hand signal immediately before beginning turn.

Fair

- A. Continuous signal started between 50-100 feet (urban) and 100 feet (rural) before the turn is executed.
- B. Continuous signal is discontinued less than 50 feet before the turn is executed.
- C. Gives an indistinct signal.
- D. Continues the electric signal up to 50 feet after the turn is completed.
- E. Continues the hand signal after starting into the turn but discontinues the hand signal less than half way through the turn. (Places both hands back on the wheel to maintain proper control)
- F. Fails to signal once.

Poor

- A. Continuous signal started less than 50 feet (urban) or less than 100 feet (rural) before the turn is executed.
- B. Hand signal is continued up to half way through the turn.
- C. Gives incorrect signal which does not disrupt traffic flow or cause defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person.
- D. Fails to give a signal on two occasions which does not disrupt traffic flow or cause defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person.
- E. Continues electric signal more than 100 feet after the turn is completed

Fail

- A. Signals so late that it causes disruption to the traffic flow or causes defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Fails to signal on three or more occasions. (Dangerous Action or Lack of Cooperation)
- C. Gives incorrect signal which disrupts traffic flow or causes defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Continues electric signal after completing turn which causes disruption to the traffic flow or defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

TURN

Satisfactory

- A. Turns as close as practical to right hand curb. (Right turn)
- B. Turns into any lane lawfully available.
- C. Doesn't scrape right curb or median.
- D. Doesn't hit, scrape or bump a vehicle, a pedestrian, or a fixed object.

Fair

- A. Turns partially out of proper lane.

Poor

- A. Turns completely out of proper lane.
- B. Scrapes curb or median during turn or during recovery.

Fail

- A. Turns completely out of lane and scrapes, bumps, or jumps opposite curb. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Turns in front of another vehicle in opposite lane of traffic or turns into a lane not available or about to be occupied by another vehicle. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Turns in such a manner as to endanger any person or property or causes defensive action on the part of any other vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)
- D. Jumps curb or median during turn or recover. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Hits, scrapes, or bumps a vehicle, a pedestrian, or a fixed object. (other than a curb) (Accident)
- F. Late getting into proper lane on three or more turns. (Dangerous Action)
- G. Hits, scrapes, or bumps a vehicle, a pedestrian, or a fixed object. (Accident)

SPEED

Satisfactory

- A. Adjusts speed prior to making the turn.
- B. Makes turn at the proper speed for conditions.
- C. Maintains speed without accelerating through the turn.

Fair

- A. Applies the brake after beginning the turn.
- B. Makes the turn at a speed slightly faster than reasonable for conditions.

Poor

- A. Slows unreasonably or stops in the turn without disrupting the flow or traffic or causing defensive action on the part of another vehicle or person.
- B. Makes the turn faster than reasonable for conditions or; causes the occupants to lean unreasonably.

Fail

- A. Slows unreasonably or stops in the turn disrupting the flow of traffic or causing defensive action on the part of another vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)
- B. Makes the turn at a speed which endangers any person or property or; causes disruption to the flow of traffic or; causes defensive action on the part of any person or vehicle. (Dangerous Action)
- C. Makes the turn too fast for conditions which causes the vehicle to skid or slide during the turn or; is required to take defensive action to bring the vehicle under control because of excessive speed. (Dangerous Action)

CDTP ROAD TEST GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

RIGHT AND LEFT TURNS CONT'D

LANE

Satisfactory

- A. Moves to the proper lane in sufficient time to make the turn.
- B. Maintains proper lane without scraping or bumping the curb; without allowing any portion of the vehicle

Fair

- A. Moves to the proper lane at the last minute, but does not disrupt the flow of traffic or cause defensive action on the part of any vehicle or person.
- B. Allows the vehicle to scrape or bump the curb once or; allows the vehicle to drift into an adjacent lane which moves traffic in the same direction, but corrects the vehicle position prior to the turn.

Poor

- A. Must slow excessively or speed up unnecessarily to move into the proper lane prior to making the turn.
- B. Allows the vehicle to scrape or bump the curb two or more times or; allows the vehicle to drift into an adjacent lane which moves traffic in the same direction and does not correct the vehicle position prior to the turn, but does not disrupt the flow of traffic or cause defensive action on the part of any other vehicle or person.

Fail

- A. Scrapes, bumps, or jumps the curb on the opposite street after competing the turn. (Left Turns) (Dangerous Action)
- B. Jumps the curb when turning. (Right Turns) (Dangerous Action)
- C. Cuts off another vehicle (causing defensive action) when moving to the turn lane. (Violation)
- D. Makes the turn in a manner that disrupts the flow of traffic or causes defensive action on the part of any other vehicle or person. (Dangerous Action)
- E. Crosses the centerline either prior to the turn or the centerline of the street onto which the turn is being made. (Violation)